In Appomattox It's
WEST END MARKET
"Where It Cost Less To Shop"

Jamestown B

Lutrers Franks

Chuck Roast
Our Choice

MORRE
Lunch Tong
11 1-2 oz. Ca

BRUSH CREEK PEA
2 NO. 2½

E-QUALITY SALT Pla Io

BUSH B
Blackeye Peas
Navy Beans
Pinto Beans
Great Northern Beans

Strietmann C
Fudge
11 1-2 Oz. Pac

Pillsbury
PLAIN OR SELF-RISI
10 Pound Ba

WEST END MARKET
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

Historic Appomattox Gave Unity and Peace to America

TIMES-VIRGINIAN

A LIVE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AT HISTORIC APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE VIRGINIA

A Growing Newspaper In A Growing Town

VOLUME 68 NUMBER 15 APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY APRIL 13, 1961 Subscription Rate: $2 per year

Father

ON DEAN'S LIST

LOCAL GOLF CLUB MEETING CALLED

Burke Named

Randolph House Grant's Headquarters In 186

By JOHN C. STECK
Managing Editor, The Herald

When, on April 7, 1865, General Ulysses S. Grant penned and dispatched to General Robert E. Lee the first of the historic "effusion of blood" notes from the Randolph House, the federal commander's headquarters at Farmville, the hostelry had already enjoyed well over a half-century of service as tavern, inn and hotel.

The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore, Jr., who acquired the hotel in 1946, have on display for public inspection extract copies of a "line of deeds" tracing the ownership backward from them to 1798. The line began when trustees for the Town of Farmville deeded three half-acre lots, comprising the present site, to Joseph Mettauer for 84 pounds and 15 shillings.

Farmville had been laid out only the year before on land provided by Judith Randolph from holdings of the pre-eminent pioneer Randolph family. The property transfer was conditioned on the erection of a "tavern" on the site. Thus the northeast corner of the present North Main and Second Streets intersection, reserved for the public interest, continues to this day to honor that mandate of 163 years ago.

By 1804, the tavern of William A. Morton, erected on the easternmost portion of the lots, was a thriving proprietorship. That original tavern still stands and is the oldest brick building in Prince Edward County. Its handsome Colonial symmetry and graceful pillars remain to please discriminating eyes today. It is the rearmost portion of the present structure and fronts on Second Street.

By 1841, Morton's Tavern had become known as the Eagle Hotel, with its owners, George and Sarah Jeffress. In 1859, the site was conveyed to the Farmville Hotel Corporation, and it was about this time that the present building, which was added to and connected with the old tavern, was erected. Its services were offered the public as "The Randolph House."

Colonel Richard Anderson Booker, an officer in General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, was the wartime proprietor.

General Lee rested briefly at the hotel early on the morning of April 7 just before his meeting with Secretary of War John Cabell Breckenridge, Quartermaster General A. R. Lawton and Commissary General I. M. St. John at the Patrick H. Jackson home in Farmville. The three had spent the night there. Lee then rejoined his troops across the Appomattox river in Cumberland County.

General Grant arrived in Farmville the same day about noon and established headquarters at the Randolph House.

MORTON'S TAVERN. Prince Edward county's oldest brick structure. Erected about 1799 by William A. Morton on land deeded by the trustees who laid out Farmville in 1798. The Prince Edward Hotel was built on to and connected with the old tavern.

General Horace Porter, a member of Grant's staff, later wrote:

"A little before noon on the 7th of April, General Grant rode into the village of Farmville . . . a town that will be memorable in history as the place in which he opened the correspondence with Lee, which led to the surrender . . ." Porter vividly describes Grant's "review" of his troops as they pushed after the retreating Confederate forces from the broad piazza of the hotel. Grant spent the night there.

Late in the afternoon of April 7th from the hotel, General Grant initiated the surrender notes. Addressed most respectfully to General Lee, Grant's first note reads:

"The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the army of Northern Virginia."

Lee received the note at his field headquarters near Cumberland Church, about four miles north of Farmville, and dispatched the following reply to General Grant:

"I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid the useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the term you will offer on condition of its surrender."

General Grant received the reply early on the following morning, April 8, and dispatched his second note to General Lee from the Randolph House. It was:

"Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of the same date, asking the condition on which I will accept the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply, I would say that, peace being my great desire, there is but one condition that I would insist upon, namely, that the men and officers surrendered, shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any time agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the term upon which the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia will be received."

The remaining letters, which culminated in the surrender the next day as the two commanders met in the McLean House in Appomattox, ensued between Farmville, after Grant left on the morning of April 8, and Appomattox.

HISTORIC PRINCE EDWARD HOTEL. Farmville hotel, erected in the 1850's, and famed as the site of General Grant's headquarters when he initiated the surrender notes to General Lee.

The hotel was completely renov 1907 by George M. Serpel. The refur hostelry was formally opened "Prince Edward Hotel" on August

The Moores, present owners, its century and a half of public today. With authentication from Wa ton, they have appended a word name they took over in the purchase now use the name "Historic Prin ward Hotel."

Its charm remains undiminish antebellum bannistered spaciousness ceilings, handsome and age-stained work and a peaceful veranda and The Lee-Grant room, properly and the many bullet holes in the brick walls today are the only visib minders of its close connection agonizing hour in American history

The furniture which was in the which the historic commanders assigned remains in the Farmville munity, the prized possession of the wood College Alumnae Association refinished, the suite of Florentine includes the bed, a marbletop two marbletop tables and a wash They were presented to the Alumn sociation as a memorial to the late Jessie Whitmore Booker, Longwood of 1904, by her children, Mrs. Booker Lamb and Elliott Read Jr., descendants of the wartime tor.

The suite provides the handsome ishings of a guest room in the Long College Alumnae House on High where the historic objects may spected.

Army Stymied Without Printing

One of the major problems at the of the Civil War was the job of p the Paroles to be issued to the 28,000 men, only some 9,000 armed in the great Army of Northern Vir It so happened that on the wagon of a Pennsylvania company, there old hand-turned printing press . . they worked for three days and nig "roll out" the paroles. These parole now collector's items.

Oakville Virginia's Geographic Center

If you were to try to balance the of Virginia and find its dead center would end up with a point near Oak in Appomattox County. The pop center has shifted, but the maps that Gen. Robert E. Lee made his at a point about three miles from the graphical center of Virginia.

Appomattox Center Historic Shrine

Modern Appomattox is seeking best way it can, to attract visitors the sacred shrines of the ending Civil War. A growing town, yet it scant 1,200 population. Its promotion forts are therefore limited. How there is to be noted an increase in tion to tourists, and there are three modern tourist motor courts, and attractive restaurants. Gift shops gaining in favor, and the commun gradually coming to the conclusion are one of America's major shrines we will have to make our guests to visit Appomattox.

Rebels Hold North, Yanks S

It is noteworthy to those who look at their maps, that at the the Civil War, the Northern forces the Southern positions, and the Co ates held the Northern positions. the way the final battle shaped

General Lee's Retreat April 3-9, 1865

See Retreat Map On Pages 6 and 7.

By H. C. BRADSHAW
Associate Editor Durham Morning Herald

Although the two most devastating wars of history have been fought since, minds of people in this section of Virginia go back to that bitter week early in April over 96 years ago when the world was reading in its papers of the bloodiest war ever fought on North American soil, with some of the bloodiest fighting in Virginia. We think of a time when Richmond and Petersburg were being fought for valiantly; when strong efforts were made to cut the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad—the Southside Railroad, the Virginia Central Railroad, the Richmond and Danville Railroad and staunch efforts were being made to hold them; when refugees were leaving towns for any place of safety which had any possibility of being reached; when homes were being burned; when boys and men were being killed here on native soil, were being wounded and brought to the hospital in Farmville for treatment and recovery or death, were being captured almost within the sight of home and in calling distance of loved ones and sent to prison in another state, when homes were being pillaged and burned, when enemy troops made life and security uncertain — yes, dear reader, once all this was true of Farmville, of Prince Edward, of Amelia, of Nottoway, of Cumberland, of Buckingham, of Appomattox Counties. So much has happened in the slightly more than three-quarters of a century which has elapsed that it seems far away. Yet some have remained to the day of a younger generation who remember it, who lived through it, with whom we have talked, from whose lips we have heard the recollections of harder days.

The story has its origin in the grand strategy of General U. S. Grant for carrying on the war by the United States Army in the War Between the States. The United States planned to cut the Confederacy by taking the Mississippi River, which it accomplished in July, 1863, by capturing Vicksburg and Port Hudson, last river ports on the Mississippi to be held by the Confederacy. Then the United States began a move to separate the eastern Confederacy by cutting off the lower South from Virginia and the Carolinas; this was accomplished in December, 1864, when Sherman captured Savannah after his march from Chattanooga across Georgia, via Atlanta. The third objective was the capture of Richmond, the capital; this was accomplished April 2, 1865. With the circumstances attendant upon the latter event and the subsequent happenings we are concerned.

Lee's Army of Northern Virginia in the winter of 1864-65, was spread from Chaffin's Bluff, which now we would call the northern anchor of his line, on the north bank of the James opposite Drewry's Bluff, to the south of Petersburg. The army was to the east of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad to protect the two cities and the connection. In 1864, Lee's army had been in Spotsylvania County; but Grant with his much larger army (his losses in the battles from the Spotsylvania Wilderness to the positions before Richmond and Petersburg exceeded Lee's total army) had hammered away and forced Lee to retreat; yet in the face of overwhelming military strength, the Southern commander was able to choose his line of retreat so that instead of retreating into Richmond, he held Grant's army off the city and threw his army to the east of Richmond and Petersburg.

Attack Petersburg

Grant now chose to strike hard at Petersburg, as being the point he could best break the Southern lines. The fighting was hard, and the battlefields around the Cockade City were as bloody as any of the war. Attacking head-on, Grant found that he could not break the line. He also tried to break it between the cities, but he failed at Drewry's Bluff and in the angle formed by the junction of the James and the Appomattox Rivers.

Now he tried a flanking movement. Here his superior number showed to advantage. He could throw strong detachments south of Lee's line. The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, one of the two lines connecting Richmond and the South and a principal line of supply, was cut by this flank movement. Petersburg and Richmond were cut off from all sources of supply save the west and southwest, the lines being the Southside Railroad (now the Norfolk and Western, from Petersburg to Lynchburg) to Petersburg and the Richmond and Danville into Richmond. Grant's flanking movement continued around the south of Petersburg; in a decisive battle at Five Forks, west of that city in Dinwiddie County, his troops effectively defeated the Confederates; the way to the Southside Railroad was now open to the Federals, and that line into Petersburg was cut. Lee knew that he could not hold Petersburg longer, unless he chose to sacrifice men without hope of supplies and reinforcements and these could hold out only a few weeks at most. If he abandoned Petersburg, he would have to abandon Richmond. Perhaps he could withdraw beyond the Staunton or the Dan Diver and in that naturally rolling, in some sections, rugged, country could hold out better; he would have access to food supplies from the countryside in this area of Virginia and adjoining North Carolina; there was the prospect that he might be able to effect a union with the Army of the Tennessee under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, who had been born at Longwood, on the hill overlooking Farmville, defeat Sherman before whom Johnston was retreating through the Carolinas, and then fight Grant.

Therefore Lee determined to evacuate both Richmond and Petersburg, call his men from their positions in the lines east of the cities. On April 2, 1865, the first Sunday in the month, Lee sent President Davis a telegram advising him that it was impossible to hold Richmond and Petersburg longer. Davis was attending worship at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Richmond, when he received the message. He and his cabinet left by way of the Richmond and Danville Railroad for Danville. Other officials left the city. The men who still held Chaffin's and Drewry's Bluffs withdrew; the men in advanced positions along the line withdrew; the defenders of Petersburg had already withdrawn into the city. Lee had to bring his soldiers at Petersburg across the Appomattox River, for the Federals surrounded the city on all sides except the north. It was Lee's purpose to have the army cross to the south side of the Appomattox by four bridges above Petersburg, which would put them west of the Federal lines; but the two bridges nearest Petersburg had been washed away in the spring rains and the entire army had to cross at Goode's bridge (about the present bridge of highway 360 over the Appomattox) and the Richmond and Danville Railroad bridge at Mattoax. This delayed the operation of Lee's plans.

Amelia Concentration Point

Amelia Courthouse had been made the concentration point of the retreating army, but some units were late in arriving there, and time was again lost. When the Confederates could move, they found that Federal troops under Sheridan had reached Jetersville, only seven miles away, and troops under Ord, Burkeville, only seventeen miles away, and had cut the Richmond and Danville Railroad at both points. It was now Tuesday, April 4, and a telegram was sent from Farmville to either Secretary of War Breckinridge or Commissary General St. John at 3:20 p.m. advising that the enemy reached Burkeville ten minutes ago; the operator stated that the Confederate force had crossed or was crossing to the north side of the Appomattox River, destination unknown. Stragglers had been passing all day, but no fighting had occurred. He added that he would leave Farmville that night should the enemy advance upon the town. The operator had been partially misinformed at least, about the Confederate movements. On the same day, special orders issued by Colonel Charles Scott Venable, assistant adjutant general on Lee's staff, who had been reared at Longwood and whose mother yet resided there, instructed the wagons to go from Tunstall's store via Painesville and Farmville, or some route west, to Coles Ferry on the Staunton River, cross there or some higher point, proceed thence to the Dan River west of Danville and cross into Western North Carolina. At 11:00 p.m. the same day, Colonel Walter H. Taylor, also assistant adjutant general on Lee's staff, issued orders to the wagon train of the Third Corps (commanded by Richard S. Ewell) to move at dawn of April 5, to turn off the Paineville road at Jones', a mile before reaching that point, and travel via Amelia Springs and Deatonville and thence follow the Jamestown Road to Rice's Station and go thence to Farmville. He ordered the wagons of General Ewell's command which were at Clementown to go via Paineville and Rodophil along the Stony Point road to Ligontown, cross to the north bank of the Appomattox River there and proceed to Farmville; if he could not cross the river at Ligontown, the train was to follow the best road on the southside of the stream to Farmville.

News that Richmond and Petersburg had been evacuated reached Farmville April 3. Dr. Henry W. Wood brought the news. Farmville had keenly felt the hardships of war. Her citizens had been using sorghum molasses for sugar; parched wheat, rye, and sweet potatoes took the place of coffee; tea was put away, treasured for use only in time of sickness; some people used sassafras root to make tea. Emulsions from peach and other aromatic leaves were used as flavoring extracts. Salt was scarce; it could be secured in limited quantities, but it was used sparingly; the county issued bonds to buy salt for families of Confederate soldiers and others in need. Flour was selling at $1,000 per barrel. Medicine was a rarity; in case of sickness, herbs had to be used in many instances. Clothes, shoes, and hats were made at home; clothes were homespun; hats were plaited from straw. And we felt that we were making a tremendous sacrifice by being rationed a few articles! Ask some man who remembers as a boy those times; ask some lady, whose memory goes back to those hard days; they will tell you real facts which will make you wonder how they managed to get along. Then think of an army which marched from Richmond and Petersburg to Farmville and fought part of the way, wtth nothing to eat but parched corn; the time, Sunday to Friday.

On the 5th of April the army was on the march through Amelia County; Longstreet and the First Corps were leading; there was a short gap, and R. H. Anderson and the Second Corps came next; then Ewell and the Third Corps; Gordon followed, with the wagon train. The Army of Northern Virginia crossed Flat Creek and followed the road along the ridge to the west of the creek. They passed Deatonville, Longstreet, Anderson and Ewell took the fork which led by the Hillsman, or Moses Overton, house across Sayler's Creek, (which the road crossed about a mile southwest of the crossroads), past the county line oak, the ancient tree at which Prince Edward, Amelia, and Nottoway Counties meet, by Gully Tavern, across another fork of Sayler's Creek, to Rice.

Sayler Creek Battle

Now it was Thursday, April 6. Longstreet, following the road outlined, reached Rice. In the gap between Longstreet and Anderson, however, Federal troops came. They seem to have followed the road which leads by what was then Gills' Mill (now Morrisette's) to the crossroads near the county line oak; Longstreet had gone ahead and was past the crossroads. Anderson had not yet come up; as the Confederates came through the lowgrounds on the east fork of Sayler's Creek, they found Sheridan's Cavalry and the Sixth Federal Corps blocking the line of march; then, according to Confederate soldiers who were there, the Federals charged down the hill from the west; the Confederates repulsed the charge; the Federals withdrew and reformed their lines; again they charged; a second time the Confederates repulsed the enemy. The Federals withdrew; in forming again for a charge, they spread out, crossed the creek and charged from the hill on the east as well as from the west; attacked from both sides, the Confederates were overpowered and surrendered. Thus ended the battle of Sayler's Creek: Ewell, several other Confederate generals, including Custis Lee, son of the Commander-in-chief, and eight thousand troops were captured by the Federals there. They were taken to Burkeville, were encamped two days at Inverness, Mrs. Jeter's home (now Mrs. J. S. Agnew's home); then the captured were taken to City Point, thence by boat to Point Lookout, Md.

Takes Wrong Road

Gordon had not followed Ewell at the Mile Gate crossroads; instead, he had taken the fork which led in a northwesterly direction, or to the right. This was the Jamestown road which Colonel Taylor had ordered the Third Corps wagon train to follow. It crossed Sayler's Creek about two miles downstream from the crossing the others had made at what is now known as Double Bridges (over the two forks of the stream just before their confluence), between the Lockett home and Pleasant Shade, the Vaughan home. As Gordon and his wagon train travelled, Federal troops under General A. A. Humphreys attacked the train and for three miles there was a running fight. Gordon made his last stand near Perkinson's Mill. Many wagons, teams, drivers, provisions, were lost here. It was probably this action concerning which Dr. Spencer Glasgow Welch, a Confederate surgeon, wrote his wife under date of May 2, 1865: "At Sailor's Creek we were compelled to abandon our wagons and they were burned." He lamented the loss in one of a new case of fine surgical instruments, which had not long before run the blockade. His mention that General Kershaw, and the general's young son were captured "here," however, indicates the battle which took place in the vicinity of the county line crossroads. Dr. Welch also saw some Yankee spies dressed in gray uniforms who had been captured in the Confederate lines; he adds that Lee's surrender saved them from being hanged. Gordon wrote that the Federal advance hit Ewell on one road, (the Rice's Station road near the county line crossroads) and his command on another (the Jamestown Bridge road via Perkinson's Mill) simultaneously. The starved teams were unable to pull the wagons. The men tried to push them through the deep mud. Most of the wagons were loaded with ammunition. They mired into the mud and had to be abandoned.

Meanwhile Longstreet and his corps waited at Rice's Station, which they had reached on the morning of April 6. The troops were in line, on a position commanding the Burkeville road. Field's division was put across this road, for Ord was expected from Burkeville; Wilcox was stationed on Field's right and both were ordered to intrench; the artillery was drawn up. Longstreet sent Rosser in pursuit of Ord's "bridgeburners," as he calls them, who had passed going to the High Bridge, about three miles west of Rice. Mahone's Division was put in position to

(Continued on page 8)

Lawson Files For Mayor

As we go to press, there are two candidates for the office of Mayor of the Town of Appomattox, and seven candidates for the six places on the Town Council.

Deadline for filing of candidacy is tonight.

Dr. S. R. Lawson, member of the Town Council at present, today filed as a candidate for Mayor. Previously, Grover E. Smith had filed for this office. Incumbent Mayor C. T. Moses, Jr., has announced that he will not be a candidate.

In order of filing, the following will seek election to the Town Council:

E. LeRoy Smith, John R. Garrett, Mrs. Calvin Robinson, J. T. Almond, Ivey Holland, T. Randolph Gilbert, Henry B. Pack.

The town election, for two year years, beginning this September, is scheduled for June 13.

Of the candidates for the Council, the last five listed above are incumbents.

BLOODMOBILE VISIT YIELDS GOOD RESULT

Appomattox County was credited with a total of 102 pints of blood, after the Red Cross Bloodmobile visit here Tuesday. There were 93 pints donated at the visitation, and 9 additional pints were credited from a recent Bloodmobile visit at Concord, the nine donors being Appomattox residents. Eleven others offered blood here Tuesday, mkaing a total of 104 who offered as donors.

R. V. Leffers, chairman for this program, was pleased at the result of the Bloodmoble visit, and wishes to thank all who aided in any way for this successful visitation.

4 P. M. BURNING LAW STILL IN EFFECT

The 4:00 P. M. burning law is still in effect, Division of Forestry Foresters reminded as the danger of forest fires mounts with warm weather.

Care by those who have had burning to do has kept fire losses low, but forest wardens caution that the most dangerous period is yet to come. Spring rains dry away quickly, the wardens say, and fires can escape if care is not taken in burning trash and brush.

The law effective from March 1 through May 15 allows burning of any material only between the hours of 4:00 P. M. and 12 midnight if the fire is in or within 300 feet of forestland or other inflammable material.

SCHEDULE OF CLUB MEETINGS FOR WEEK

Home Demonstration club meetings for next week:

Monday, April 17: Liberty Chapel Club will meet at 7:30 P. M., with Mrs. Edna Coleman.

Tuesday, April 18: Appomattox Club will meet at 10:00 A. M. with Mrs. C. G. O'Brien.

Tuesday, April 18: Spout Spring Club will meet at 2:00 P. M., with Mrs. Hunter Jamerson.

Wednesday, April 19: Wreck Island Club will meet at 2:00 P. M. with Mrs. J. P. Leitner.

Thursday, April 20: Pamplin Club will meet at 2:00 P. M. with Mrs. Edwin Fore.

LOCAL MAN RE-ENLISTS

Norfolk. (FHTNC) Shelton C. Gallier, damage controlman third class, U. S. N., son of Mrs. Annie Gallier, of Appomattox, Va., re-enlisted for six years, March 17, while serving aboard the repair ship USS Vulcan, Atlantic Fleet service and flagship of Commander Service Squadron Four, operating out of Norfolk, Va. The mission of the ship is the repair and maintenance of ships of the Atlantic fleet.

Before entering the Navy in November 1943, Gallier attended Appomattox High School.

protection for the entire Community Area. All interested are invited and urged to this event.

to make this hard money harder. It melts away just as fast as the old soft money.
-Changing Times.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Gowin were honored with a reception Sunday 26th at their home, Route 1, Appomattox in celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Many friends and relatives were present.

Beta projects."

Harriman says Kennedy views impress Nehru.

Tranquilizer help children to overcome phobia.